CITY NEWS

Fined for "Mashing"—Charles Gruenberg, a young man of South Minneapolis, was in the municipal court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct of the nature of "mashing." He was fined $10.

Vile Language Came High — John Blankenhorn, a well-known character in sporting circles, was fined $25 yesterday for using foul and indecent language in the streets.

Central High Athletic Board — The senior class of the central high school yesterday elected Courtney as the class representative on the athletic board. En Condon was chosen from the junior class, and Vernon Martin will be the sophomore member. The freshmen did not elect.

Dan Danielson Returns—The chief of police of Hastings came to Minneapolis yesterday with Dan Danielson, who lives at 32 Fourteenth avenue S. Danielson was found near Hastings Wednesday with few clothes on and acting strangely. He is subject to attacks of melancholy, thought to be due to religious mania.

Gruenberg Fined $10—It was Patrolman John Ferm, not Frank Ferm, as announced in The Journal Wednesday, who recently arrested Charles Gruenberg, a former newsboy, for disorderly conduct. Gruenberg was found guilty of making improper remarks to women on Washington avenue, and was fined $10.

A Saloonist in Court—Fred E McKay, a saloonkeeper doing business on Washington avenue N near Twentieth, was before Judge Dickinson yesterday on the complaint of Mary Conlow, who accuses the saloonist of selling liquor to her son, a minor. McKay will be tried next Thursday.

Bank Clearings Increase—Bank clearings for the week made a heavy increase, running 44 per cent above the figures for the corresponding week last year. Clearings have been running well up and last week showed a gain of 22 per cent. Bankers predicted then that the figures would continue running heavy but the showing this week is heavier than expected. The figures are $14,650,089.15, compared with $10,191,385.09 last year.

Union Veterans Resolve—At a meeting of Gettysburg regiment, Union Veterans' Union, a resolution was adopted deploring the attempted assassination of President McKinley and adding: "We are in favor of suppressing anarchistic tendencies in this country, being careful at the same time to preserve inviolate the sacred rights of free speech and free discussion by American citizens."

Will Smash the "Kitty"—Orders were issued by Judge Dickinson yesterday for the destruction of the five poker tables and other gambling paraphernalia seized in the recent raid. The attorneys for the defense still hold that the court cannot order the destruction of gambling devices unless there has been an actual conviction and will test this point in the supreme court.

New Military Company—The first entertainment and ball of the newly organized Minneapolis military company will be held at Century hall on the evening of Oct. 7. Addresses will be made by Mayor A. A. Ames; Colonel Trowbridge, who commanded a colored regiment during the Spanish-American war; F. L. McGhee, of St. Paul, and James L. Curtiss. William R. Morris will be master of ceremonies. The company will give an exhibition drill. The organization is composed entirely of colored men.

An Eye on Ald. Rand—The aldermen of the third and tenth wards are busying themselves just at present in blocking the schemes of Aldermen Rand and Nelson of the sixth wards for the completion of paving opperations on Washington avenue S between Twelfth and Cedar. They have a stretch of uncompleted paving in their own district and, as there are not sufficient funds on hand to complete both jobs, it is to their interest to see that the South town representatives in the council do not steal a march upon them.

Thirty Days for Vagrancy — Patrick McNeely, a somewhat seedy-looking individual was committed to the workhouse for thirty days in the police court Wednesday. McNeely pleaded guilty to vagrancy, but Sergeant Ginsberg who made the arrest says that more serious charges could easily have been preferred. According to his statement the prisoner accosted a stranger on Washington avenue and begged for a nickel. The stranger promptly refused the prayer, whereupon McNeely struck him a stinging blow in the face.

Family Didn't Save Him—Some one asserted at the courthouse this morning that Robert Solomon Schwartz-Becker was a relative of Emperor Wilhelm. Schwartz-Becker refused to admit his relationship to the war lord, but insisted that he was from a prominent family in Germany. Family connections did not save him from the charge of vagrancy, however, when several landladies testified that he had failed to pay his board bills. The women knew him variously as Becker, Schwartz and Solomon, and made the case so strong that he was committed to the workhouse for ninety days.

C. T. Harris' Case Set—Cyrus T. Harris, of Cox & Harris, was arraigned in the police court yesterday, charged with violating the union label law by selling cigars from boxes bearing counterfeit union labels. It was inadvertently stated yesterday that he was accused of counterfeiting the cigarmakers' union label, which charge has never been made. Mr. Harris says he was assured by the manufacturers that the label was genuine and that they had a right to use it. The matter will be heard on Sept. 24, Mr. Harris being released on his personal recognizance.

Postal Clerks' Convention—Minneapolis will be well represented at the convention of the railway postal clerks, in Milwaukee, Sept. 17-19. The delegates from the tenth division, in which this city is located, are as follows: To the meeting of the Mutual Benefit Association, A. F. Coller, St. Paul; J. A. Loomis, St. Paul; H. M. Lawrence, W. F. Coffin, Minneapolis; Ralph Bird, Milwaukee. To the association convention, Dana Todd, C. T. Griffith and G. D. Flynn, Minneapolis; Jay Williams, Hudson. Mr. Flynn is assistant chief clerk; the others, clerks. The occasion is the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the insurance association, which is for postal clerks exclusively.

Stevens Makes a Move—Eugene M. Stevens, general auditor of the Peavey Elevator system, has resigned to go into the financial brokerage business. Mr. Stevens has been with the Peavey company for ten years and had a previous business experience of five years with the Winona Wagon company. He has worked through the different departments of the Peavey system from bookkeeper to auditor and for the last four years has been general auditor in Kansas City, Omaha, Duluth and Chicago, with headquarters in Minneapolis. This experience has given him a wide acquaintance with financial men in the west which will be of great value in his undertaking. He will office in the Guaranty building.

COUNTRY POSTOFFICES

August Receipts Show Big Increase Over Same Month Last Year.

The report of the money order department of the Minneapolis postoffice for August indicates a better financial feeling among country people than a year ago. Tributary postoffices are required to send into Minneapolis all amounts over $50. This year 1,122 remittances were received amounting to $225,899.49. Last year the transactions numbered only 939 with a total of $195,845.87.

An indication that postoffice patrons are spending more money and have a surplus to send relatives is found in the statement that the Minneapolis office issued 3,720 money orders amounting to $39,642.23 as against 3,364 amounting to $34,610.22 a year ago last August.

The local office paid 26,919 orders last month, representing $184,588.21. A year ago the record was 21,727 and $150,411.34.

The sum total of money transactions for last month was $450,129.93. A year ago the amount handled was $380,867.43.

TEST OF RIVER WATER

Health Department Will "Plug" the Germs at Various Points.

Health Commissioner Hall has instructed Dr. Corbett, bacterologist of the health department, to make an investigation of the comparative merits of water taken from the center of the river below the steel arch bridge and that coming from nearer the shores, and from the present intake pipe. The purpose is to determine if a better quality of water cannot be secured from the West Side pumping station by an extension of the intake pipe farther up stream and farther out into the river. If that should be the conclusion, then an attempt will be made to stop the scheme to install a Jumbo pump at the North Side station and instead extend the intake pipe. It is claimed that the extension would cost not more than one-half the expense of removing the pump.

THE SHERIFF NOT TALKING

But His Friends Are Not Worried by Mayor Ames' Attack—The Overcharges in Detail.

Sheriff Megaarden absolutely refuses to make any statement for publication regarding the charges to be brought against him before the grand jury, through the activity of the agents of Mayor Ames. He can not see that any good will result from a public discussion of the matter, from his standpoint. The sheriff evidently knows just what line of defense he will put up, but is not willing to give his enemies an inkling of his plan of campaign.

While the sheriff is keeping silence, the mayor is not averse to talking and admits freely that he is the one who is pressing the charges, and in case the grand jury refuses to handle the matter he says he will take it before the governor and request the appointment of a commission to investigate.

It is a question whether the charges are such that they come within the province of the grand jury. If the latter body does investigate and return a true bill, the alleged crime would be only a misdemeanor, but a conviction would mean that the sheriff would have to pay to the county $3 for every $1 overcharged.

Friends of Megaarden profess to feel that there is nothing in the whole trouble but a desire on the part of the doctor to secure raevenge upon the sheriff for fancied wrongs, and claim strongly that Mr. Megaarden is not personally responsible for the overcharges which have been made. The monthly bills of the sheriff are often very voluminous and cover scores of pages of legal size paper. They are made out by the bookkeeper, who charges everything, according to rule, sometimes not even investigating, thus accounting for charges made for transporting children to the Owatonna schoool, when, in fact, no expense was incurred. While the sheriff swears to these bills, it is undoubtedly a fact that in very few cases does he have actual knowledge of everything contained in them.

"Megaarden Needn't Worry."

"If I was Megaarden," said a courthouse official to-day, "I wouldn't worry a little bit. He can absolutely show an absence of criminal intent and even if they do prove the fact of the making of overcharges, that is all they can do. At the same time, the rumpus stirred up places a number of other county officials and former officials in a ticklish position. It is an undeniable fact that the charges which have been made by the sheriffs of this county have been excessive for many years past. The evil, however, has been growing less and less each successive year. Megaarden has been the best sheriff in that respect that the county has had within my memory, and from the outset he cut off many things which have heretofore been considered legitimate and regularly allowed by the board of audit. In all the instances alleged his charges are based absolutely upon precident. They have been made and collected by former sheriffs continuously. But it is a fact not generally known that during Mr. Megaarden's first administration the very questions now at issue were presented to the county board by the state public examiner, and that body refused to disallow the charges and thus took upon itself full responsibility for the matter. If the sheriff can be prosecuted and made to repay the sums complained of it is just as certain that the county board can be made to share in the guilt, if any there be."

Mayor Ames' Animus.

While Mayor Ames is profuse in his assertions that his proceedings in this matter are not based on antagonism toward the sheriff, but simply in his capacity as the chief executive of the city, there are some who see in the interview which appears in his morning organ, an inconsistency which is worthy of notice. In one place the mayor says:

I am not seeking for revenge but I treat this case just as I would treat a case of counterfeiting occurring in this city or any violation of the state law in this city, because the charter says that it is my duty, the duty of the mayor, to see that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city are enforced.

"The colossal impudence of Mayor Ames making such a statement as that!" commented a friend of Megaarden's. "Just imagine, if you can, Mayor Ames doing his full duty and enforcing the laws of the state and the ordinance of the city. For one I am ready to give him credit for law enforcement, if he ever does enforce it.

Investigation by Governor Urged.

The general opinion of attorneys is that the proper method of investigation of the charges against the sheriff would be by the appointment of a commission by the governor to cover the ground and report, and in case the charges are substantiated it would be the duty of the governor to remove him and then the county commissioners would have the appointment of his successor to make.

Proof that illegal charges were made by the sheriff would make the latter liable for three times the amount of the overcharge and that could only be collected after legal action had demonstrated that he was guilty. The crime would be a misdemeanor for which the punishment can not be greater than a fine of $100 or imprisonment in the workhouse ninety days.

What the Law Says.

Upon this point Section 5584, General Statutes 1894, says:

No judge, justice, sheriff or other officer whatever, or other person to whom any fees or compensation is allowed by law for any service, shall take or receive any other greater fee or reward for such service than is allowed by the laws of the state.

Section 5585 says that no charge shall be demanded or received for any service not actually rendered except in the case of prospective costs particularly specified.

Section 5586 provides: A violation of either of the last two sections is a misdemeanor; and the person guilty thereof shall be liable to the party aggrieved for treble the damages sustained by him.

Below will be found a complete transcript of the report made to the board of county commissioners by their attorney, C. L. Smith, in which the overcharges in question are enumerated at length and in detail. Copies of this report were stricken off and one placed in the hands of each of the members of the board. One of those copies found its way into the hands of Mayor Ames, and it is upon the information given by it that the mayor is proceeding. The statement that the mayor had the matter investigated by his officials is not correct.

Other overcharges have since been unearthed and the total amount refunded by the sheriff to the county up to date is something in excess of $400. The following table is prepared only in connection with the transportation of children to the state public school at Owatonna. Similar defects have been found in the bills for transporting youngsters to the state training school at Red Wing.

The Overcharges in Detail.

Jan. 4—Conveying Ralph E. Cherrick to Owatonna, aged 13 years:		
Sheriff, two days	$6.00	
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack fare at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack fare at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total sheriff's charges	$17.56	
Real Expense:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	$4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total sheriff's charge	$17.56	
Real Expense:		
One railroad fare to Owatonna	2.02	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Telegram	.26	
Total	$5.31	
Overcharge		$11.22
Was taken to the school by Mrs. Madison.		
Jan. 9—Myrtle Edith Shaw, to Owatonna:		
Sheriff's charges	$17.56	
Real expense	6.32	
Overcharge		$11.22
Jan. 30—Gilbert Tunderson, 10 years old, to Owatonna:		
Sheriff's charges	$17.56	
Real expense	5.31	
Overcharge		$12.25
Mrs. Arnell to the child to the school and made no charge to the county for her services.		
Feb. 15—Cashmir Krantz, 11 years old, to Owatonna:		
Sheriff's charges	$17.56	
Real expense	5.31	
Overcharge		$12.25
Taken to school by Mrs. Mitchell, who made no charge.		
March—Benjamin Crandell, 8 years old, to Owatonna:		
Sheriff's charges	$17.56	
Real Expense:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	3.03	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Telegram	.26	
Total	$5.31	
Overcharge		$12.25
Only half fare was paid for the lad to the school, where he was taken by his mother, who charged nothing for service.		
April—James Donnely Bruce, to Owatonna:		
Per diem, sheriff, two days	$6.00	
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total sheriff's charge	$17.56	
Real Expense:		
Bruce was 1 year old and there was no railroad fare for him. He was taken by Mrs. Arnold, who made no charge except for railroad fare for herself.		
One railroad fare to Owatonna	$2.02	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Telegram	.26	
Real expense	$4.30	
Overcharge		$13.26
April 27—Martin Trisch, 13 years old, to Owatonna:		
Per diem, sheriff, two days	$6.00	
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel	3.00	
Total sheriff's charge	$17.56	
May 14—Edward Trisch, 9 years		
tonna:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total sheriff's charges	11.56	
Total in two cases	29.12	
The children were brothers and were both sent to Owatonna April 27, taken there by Mrs. Frank Lewis who paid her own expenses.		
Real expense:		
One railroad fare to Owatonna	2.02	
One railroad fare to Owatonna one-half fare	1.01	
Telegram	.26	
Total	$3.29	
Overcharge		$25.83
May 23—Glenn Irnie, 3 years old, to Owatonna:		
Sheriff's charges	$11.50	
Real expense—		
Fare to Owatonna	2.02	
One fare to Owatonna	2.02	
Telegram	.26	
Total	$4.30	
Overcharge		$7.20
No fare was charged for the child and he was taken by a Mrs. Crandall who only charged for fare.		
July—Mabel Chandler to Owatonna:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel	3.00	
Total sheriff's charges	$11.56	
Real Expense—		
Paid Mr. Holt	3.00	
Railroad fare to Owatonna (one and one-half fare ticket)	3.03	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Telegram	.26	
Total	$8.31	
Overcharge		$3.25
The girl was 7 years old and required but half fare; was taken to the school by Mr. Holt; there was no hack at Minneapolis or Owatonna and no hotel expense.		
July 16—Hans P. Johnson to Owatonna:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total	$11.56	
The probate judge refused to commit H. P. Johnson to the school and he was discharged and no amount should have been charged to the county.		
Overcharge		$11.56
July 23—Edna M. Chubbuck, 12 years old, to Owatonna:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	$4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total	$11.56	
July 24—Carlos J. Shubbuck, 9 years old, to Owatonna:		
Two railroad fares to Owatonna	$4.04	
One railroad fare to Minneapolis	2.02	
Hack at Minneapolis	1.00	
Hack at Owatonna	1.50	
Hotel at Owatonna	3.00	
Total	$11.56	
Total two cases	23.12	
Real Expense—		
One railroad fare (Mrs. Chubbuck) to Owatonna	$2.02	
One railroad fare (Mrs. Chubbuck) to Minneapolis	2.02	
Two railroad fares (one and one-half fares for children)	3.03	
Telegram	.26	
Total	$7.32	
Overcharge		$15.80
The children were taken to the school on the same day by their mother. She received nothing but railroad fare for her trouble		
Total overcharge		$136.09

MAY GO TO THE GOVERNOR

Ames May Take Charges Against Megaarden to Van Sant.

T. R. Brown, the mayor's private secretary, called upon County Attorney Boardman yesterday with the intention, it is understood, of pushing the investigation of the charges against Sheriff Megaarden.

It is said by one who is close to the mayor that if the grand jury indicts Mr. Megaarden and he is convicted, the mayor will call the attention of the governor to the case. If, however, the jury fails to indict, the mayor will take the matter to the governor forthwith with a view to securing the sheriff's removal.

The grand jury wound up its investigation of jail and other minor cases at noon to-day and took a recess until Tuesday, when the Megaarden case will come up and Inspector Nelson will be given a hearing.

SHIPPING STOPPED

Business of the Port of New Orleans Tied Up by a Strike.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—The business of the port of New Orleans is tied up by the strike of the longshoremen. The shipping agents refused to accede to the demands of the longshoremen for higher wages and the strike was begun this morning, when about 1,700 of the cargo handlers failed to return for work.

BACK FROM EUROPE

Rev. James S. Montgomery Talks of His Trip.

NEWS OF ATTACK ON McKINLEY

How It Was Received on Shipboard—American Commerce on the Continent.

Rev. James S. Montgomery, pastor of Wesley M. E. church, who has been abroad for the last three months, returned last evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Montgomery were aboard the Marquette, the first big passenger boat to reach New York after the attempted assassination of the president. The news reached the ship when it was boarded by the pilot, as it approached the city Sunday evening. Mr. Montgomery was the first passenger to salute the pilot from an upper deck of the boat.

"Any big news?" he called, anxious to hear from home.

"President McKinley has been shot," was the reply.

The startling information went through the ship like a flash, and almost in an instant the 900 passengers were clamoring for the details. The pilot had brought the latest papers with him, and Dr. Montgomery was made chairman to read the latest bulletins to the passengers.

Not an Anglomaniac.

Mr. Montgomery says that some people return anglomaniacs after visiting "dear ol' Lunnon." For himself, he confesses that his European jaunt has served but to increase his admiration for his native country.

What impressed Mr. Montgomery most was the fact that the United States is fast distancing all other countries in the race for the commerce of the world. The triumph of American commercialism, he found, was not only the subject of general discussion, but was causing considerable anxiety all over Europe. American agricultural implements are being generally used in the fields of Austria, Germany, Belgium and Holland, and American wares are on sale in every shop. The American commercial invasion is the subject of daily newspaper discussion, and a spirit of jealousy is being quite generally manifested toward America's aggressive commercial spirit. Englishmen feel that England must adopt drastic measures to preserve her own commerce. Where England once favored a free trade policy, she is now being forced to consider protective measures.

Big Political Storm.

Mr. Montgomery predicts that a big political storm will be the outgrowth of the Boer war. The late William E. Gladstone's policy is now being bitterly criticized throughout England. Intelligent Englishmen say that the Boer war is the legacy left them by "the grand old man." Chamberlain and Salisbury also come in for their share of criticism. The war has cost England already approximately $1,000,000,000 and 75,000 lives. Naturally, the intelligent Englishman feels that the issue of the war was unfortunate, and a speedy termination would be hailed with joy throughout England.

Said Mr. Montgomery:

The kaiser is German all over and justly so. Germany is a marvelous nation. The kaiser's bold, if not daring, commercial policy, surprises the people, yet they greatly admire his policy. At present he is deeply interested in the development of electrical science, in which Germany is now leading Europe.

Paris is a wicked city, but it does not reflect the French peasantry. They are frugal and industrious.

Great as Italy is in art and the sciences, she is not the nation she should be to-day, considering the opportunities and legacies left her. Filled as the country is with historic interest, the traveler cannot but look through the veil and see poverty and squalor at every turn.

VERY COARSE WORK

St. Paul Police Officers' View of Inspector Price's Course

IN THE CASE OF P. J. BARTLES

The Latter Narrowly Escapes Arrest for His Honesty, So the Story Has It.

The St. Paul police are stirred up over what they term a gross abuse of police authority by Pawnbroker Inspector Price of Minneapolis. The victim is P. J. Bartles of Chicago, an agent of the Catholic Book concern, who has been in the twin cities soliciting. Tuesday while in Minneapolis and waiting for a car at a street corner, he saw a gold watch and chain attached to a lady's velvet belt lying in the middle of the car track. He picked it up, went to the car starter on the corner and told of his find. He gave his name and address so that the property could be recovered by its owner. He heard nothing of the matter until yesterday. When he got back to his hotel in St. Paul at noon the landlord told him a Minneapolis detective was after him and had left word that Bartles should go down to the St. Paul central station. Bartles complied with the request. Price soon arrived and demanded the watch. It was produced and given to Desk Sergeant Wright. Price then produced a paper with a description of the watch. It tallied exactly with the watch found by Bartles. The watch, it was stated, was the property of Miss Barber. Price also produced a little slip of paper, but this he quickly put back into his pocket.

After the watch was given to the inspector he called Bartles into the captain's private room and tried to get him to admit that he had stolen the watch.

"You know you didn't do any detective work," said Bartles finally. "You put back a slip of paper in your pocket that contained my name and address. It was the same piece of paper that the starter used when he wrote my name down. You simply took that paper and found the Capitol Hotel."

Price would not retreat, and still avowed that the watch was stolen. Finally the detective wanted to leave. Bartles demanded a receipt. Price at first hesitated, then replied that he would give one to Captain Clark. The latter refused it, and ordered it given to Bartles, which was done.

Price sent a parting shot in an insulting manner to Bartles and left amid disgusted silence.

Bartles feels deeply in the matter. He is a well-to-do man, and is likely to make things interesting for Price.

MUST FIX UP

Building Inspector Busy Condemning Old "Shacks."

A campaign is being waged by the building inspection department against unsafe buildings. Several have been condemned and ordered repaired or torn down. When the owners refuse to obey they are arrested. The first victim was Michael Pierro, one of the early French settlers and proprietor of the tumble down building at 17 First street S, occupied by two Italians who run a saloon, after having twice warned Pierro that the building was condemned Building Inspector James G. Houghton caused his arrest and this morning he was taken into court, but released on his personal recognizance to appear to-morrow morning.

As the building is within the fire limits the building inspector is unable to give Mr. Pierro a permit to make the extensive repairs required to make the building reasonably safe

The owner is in a dilemma. On one hand the building inspection department wants him to tear the building down, while on the other hand the lease holder, none other than John Sodini, wants the premises as they are.

COLOR QUESTION UP

North Dakota Federation Says It Is Untimely and Unnecessary.

DELEGATES ARE NOT INSTRUCTED

Mrs. Williams of Minnesota Leads the Discussion—Delegates to Los Angeles.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Mayville, N. D., Sept. 13.—The vital question of the second day of the North Dakota Federation was the disposition of the color question. This was introduced by the following resolution prepared by Mmes. Joseph Carhart, George A. McFarland and H. J. Hagen:

Resolved, That the agitation of the color question by the federated women's clubs is untimely, unnecessary and unfortunate and that the Massachusetts and Georgia federations are earnestly requested to withdraw their respective propositions to reorganize the general federation with reference to that subject.

Minnesota's President Speaks.

By request Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams spoke on the question, first defending the national executive board against the criticism implied in the Massachusetts protest on the ground that it is the first duty of an executive committee to preserve the integrity and harmony of the organization. The action of the board at Milwaukee prevented ill-advised sectional action, and disruption and seemed the only safe solution, the wisdom of which time and fuller knowledge have vindicated.

Mrs. Williams thought colored women did not need the white women's federation, having their own, and they did need to be taught loyalty to their own organiations, a virtue in which the negro is now somewhat lacking as a race. Mrs. Williams emphasized the point that she was speaking only for herself, not for the Minnesota federation, and she heartily indorsed the resolution.

Resolution Adopted.

The color resolution was adopted and was followed by the adoption of a resolution not to instruct the delegates to the Los Angeles biennial on the color question or any other, although some objection was made to this on the ground that without instructions the delegates' votes would represent only the opinions of the individuals.

The resignation of the corresponding secretary and vice-president of the fifth district having been accepted, Miss Lou McVey of Cando was elected secretary and Mrs. A. A. Canfield of Sanborn vice-president. The Misses Emma Winterer of Valley City, Gertrude Boyd of Langdon and E. A. Marsh of Lisbon were re-elected directors and the following delegates to the Los Angeles biennial were elected: Mmes. W. S. Lander, F. E. Merrick, W. S. Parker and Miss Ida B. Moore; alternates, Mmes. Janette Hill Knox, J. E. Featherstone, Grace Lincoln Burnham and J. W. Sifton.

The guests were entertained at noon at a luncheon given at the normal school by Mrs. Joseph Carhart and Mrs. Chandler Starr Edwards.

Reports of Individual Clubs.

The work of the North Dakota Federation as revealed in the reports of the individual clubs is very encouraging, progress being noted by all clubs represented. The character and thoroughness of the study work that is the cornerstone of clubs show a gratifying gain. There has also been a broadening of club sympathies and scope as shown by the increase of work for the community through co-operation with the schools, aid in establishing libraries, and philanthropic work.

Many of the programs have given some recognition of musical culture, either through including musical topics with illustrations on other programs or through special musical programs given at open or invitation where the aesthetic pleasure and influence has been shared with those outside the clubs. The work of the three musical clubs at Jamestown, Mayville and Fargo were reported in detail, the last named emphasizing the fact that while its last years plan of popular musical programs had been agreeable it had not been deemed profitable. This year the club will go back to hard study. Art has received much attention although no club studies this topic exclusively. A common plan is to have different courses of study for different weeks of the month, running on side by side. Of these especially as subordinate topics, current events, parliamentary law and household economics have been popular.

Reports were given from thet Abercrombie Mother's club by Mrs. H. J. Hagen; Florence Crittenton circle, Bismarck, Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter; Fleur de Lis, Cando, Mrs. Mary Elsberry; Golden Rod, Cando, Mrs. M. F. Falahy; Nineteenth Century, Devils Lake, Book and Thimble club, Fairmount, Mrs. Frances Leland; Fortnightly, Fargo, Mrs. R. M. Pollock; Household Economic association, Mrs. N. C. Young; Musical club, aFrgo, Mrs. Grace Lincoln, Burnham; New Era, Fargo, read by Mrs. Pollock; Omega club, Grand Forks, Mrs. Bushel; Pioneer club, Grand Forks, Miss Lander; Musical club, Jamestown, Mrs. J. W. Sifton; Woman's club, Lisbon, Mrs. Parker; Woman's club, Mayville, Mrs. Jennie E. Torgerson;; Schumann Thursday Musicale, Mayville, Mrs. J. O. L. Moeller; Tuesday club, Valley City; Plymouth; Myosotis club, Sanborn, Mrs. Oleson; Mrs. E. B. Stull; Woman's Literary club, Wahpeton, Mrs. Ida B. Morrill, Wahpeton. Reports from clubs not represented were sent to the secretary to be read by the Medley club of Elliott; Friday club, Fessenden; Tourist club, Grand Forks; Woman's Literary club; Minto; Nineteenth Century club, St. Thomas; Fortnightly and Benevolent Aid society, Bismarck; Ladies' Conversational club, Ellendale.

A Pretty Incident.

A very pretty incident of the afternoon was the introduction of a procession of little white-robed maids with daisy crowns who recited in unison "The Daisies Bring You Glad, Glad Welcome" before starting down the aisles to distribute the souvenir programs of the Mayville Woman's club, the hostess club. These each had on the cover a daisy painted in water-colors and a monogram in gold.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied with reports of standing committees, interspersed with music. These indicated that less progress had been made in co-operation between clubs than between members of clubs. The report of the educational committee was given by Mrs. George McFarland of Valley City who pointed out concisely a dozen important ways in which the club woman can aid the schools. Several of the state clubs buy some books for their study courses and after completing their work present the books to the public or school libraries. Education is a special topic in most of the clubs and several have school visiting committees. The work for libraries and schools is closely associated. The promise of three Carnegie libraries, at Valley City, Fargo and Grand Forks was reported. The reciprocity committee report was given by Mrs. Gertrude Boyd of Langdon.

The report of the musical committee was given by Mrs. J. W. Sifton who advocated making musical features an integral part of every course of study. She especially commended the educational value of lecture recitals and work with children's choruses. The report of the committee on parliamentary law was given by Mrs. Ida Morrill of Wahpeton, although prepared by the committee chairman, Mrs. E. C. Lucus. The value of the work was emphasized and the need of practice as well as knowledge of rules.

Greetings by Wire and Mail.

A telegram of cordial greeting was received from the Colorado State Federation convention in session at Cripple Creek was read and a reply sent. Letters were also received from the president of the federations of Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Illinois, New Hampshire, Tennessee and Wisconsin and from Mrs. Jeanie Tuller, first president of the North Dakota federation. The committee on resolutions was appointed including Mmes. N. C. Young, E. B. Stull, and A. A. Campbell. This committee will not be obliged to handle the color question as a special committee of which Mrs. Joseph Carhart is chairman, was appointed several months ago by the board of directors to draw up a resolution on that point. This will be presented and discussed. It is probable that the state will decide to instruct its delegation to Los Angeles.

The program last night included several fine musical numbers and an inspiring address by Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, president of the Minnesota federation on "The Club Movement, Why, Whence and Whither."

Martha Scott Anderson.

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MAKE IT BLOSSOM

Property on Second Street Near Washington Avenue.

A FARM IMPLEMENT CENTER

Eastern Capitalists Are Picking Up Pieces in the Vicinity of 1st and 2nd Avs. S. and 2nd St.

Eastern capitalists have far-reaching designs upon the property bounded by Second street, Washington, First and Second avenues S.

The aim of those interested is to convert that district into the center of the farm implement industry in this city. The projectors already control the old St. Charles hotel property, First avenue S and Second street. If their plans mature, they intend to erect an immense implement house on that site. They now aim to secure control of all the property within the streets mentioned and to convert it into a manufacturing center for farm implements.

Within the past few weeks negotiations have been under way for the purchase of all the property by piecemeal. These overtureshave met with such success as to warrant the assertion that before long there will be a transfer of titles all around in that locality.

In the meantime, a local capitalist has been taking the preliminary steps looking to a vacation of the alley connecting First and Third avenues between Washington and Second street. It is proposed to run a spur track from the Milwaukee yards across Third avenue, through the alley to Second avenue, and across that thoroughfare, through the continuation of the alley, to First avenue. The consent of property owners and the co-operation of the Milwaukee road is practically assured. All that is wanting now is the approval of the city council. The proposition will be made before long to the joint council committees of railroads and street grades and additions. As it is a matter of great moment to the commercial interests of Minneapolis, the council is quite likely to be in hearty accord with the project.

If the council is agreeable, the district will be provided with unsurpassed shipping facilities. No industry in Minneapolis is developing more rapidly or has more promise for the future than the farm implement trade. With its steady expansion, the shipping problem has become correspondingly important. Its solution is at hand, if the contemplated improvements go through.

Property along Washington avenue, between Third and First avenues, which has experienced reverses in recent years by the retail business moving up town, would be given a great impetus by the enterprise. Where second-hand stores, cheap theaters, saloons and lodging houses now abound, there would be room for wholesale houses. The location, in close touch with the retail district on one side, would be a strategic one.

It would not be surprising to see the old Windom block, which was gutted by fire last winter, remodeled into a large wholesale house.

VARSITY DRAMATISTS

Their Club Organizes for the Year—Recital Sept. 22.

The University Dramatic club met at the university yesterday and organized for the year. The director, Clayton Gilbert, outlined the work. It was decided to engage Mr. Southward of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, for a recital of "Richard III" in the University chapel, Sept. 22. A number of the old members have not returned but with an abundance of new material, the club hopes to make a good appearance in the plays given this winter.

TEXAS OIL NEWS.

How Fuel Oil Is Being Introduced in Manufacturing Lines.

The question is asked frequently: "How is all the great quantity of Beaumont oil going to find a market?" It will probably interest many to know just how the answer to this question is shaping itself in practical experience to-day. The first idea which comes to a man when he hears about the increasing number of Texas oil gushers and their tremendous production is that there is "too much oil." The mind is bewildered by the stupendous production. According to the recognized conservative estimate, the Beaumont oil fields to-day could easily produce 2,000,000 barrels in twenty-four hours. There is no apparent diminution in the supply and the probability is that this oil will run for years.

The question then is, to sell it and get the money out of it. This oil can be sold and delivered anywhere near the sea coast at a saving of at least $1 from the price of coal, considering three barrels equal to a ton of bituminous coal. The answer, therefore, is as plain as the road to market. Everybody wants to save that difference of $1 a ton. They will want Beaumont oil.

The rest of the story is simple business. The oil men go to the consumers of great quantities of coal and make contracts to supply their fuel, making the changes from coal-burning to oil-burning, for a fixed price, just as we now sell any other great staple product. An instance was mentioned the other day, when one of the refining companies contracted for 5,000,000 barrels of oil to be taken in eighteen months. Another instance is the contract of another company to supply the fuel to the Southern Cotton Oil company. Is it not plain that the price of fuel controls its consumption, just as the price controls in any other great staple commodity? It is upon facts of this character that the Saratoga oil stock is based. This stock is now selling at 30 cents per share, (par value $1), and the well which has been drilling is now nearing the "cap rock," good progress being